THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1850. NO. 10.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

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OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
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500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 11, 1850. 82

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

J. HENRY HARRISS,
UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, &c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

My shop is on Wilmington street, opposite the TIMES Office.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 tf

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.

FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.

For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th, 1850.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850. 6m-60

J. KANE'S
RESTAURANT.

IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS
RECEIVED DAILY.

My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 ltf

THE PEPPER BOX.
CORNER OF WILMINGTON AND HARGETT STREETS.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the tastes of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,
And other Delicacies of the Season,
BAKED, SCALLOPED, FRIED, STEWED,
And done up *Brown*, with all the *et ceteras:*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisine* in person. Trays handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice: and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

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W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. SMITH.
Raleigh, Nov. 18th, 1850. 93

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
JEWELRY AND
FANCY ARTICLES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
WATCHES, GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c., &c.

C. B. ROOT.

HAS just returned from the North, with one of the most brilliant and chaste assortments of Jewelry, Fancy articles of new and beautiful varieties, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &., ever before offered in this market.

He invites the attention of citizens and strangers. He will be constantly receiving and opening packages for a few weeks to come, and will take pleasure in exhibiting them to all who may give him a call
October 4th, 1850. 80

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

SELF-PROTECTORS,
TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.
ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

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I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my Steam Saw Mill near Raleigh, where they can be supplied with any kind, at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1850. 56 1y

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in
RALEIGH,
Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

STATIONERY

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sel *n very reasonable terms.*

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.
apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
Fashionable Clothing,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of all the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.
Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.
Nov. 21st. 94

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
ov. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 21st. 94

BY ADAM'S EXPRESS.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 21st. 94

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

Let us see what they mean by "affirming the right of secessoin"—because if we have any rights not found in the Constitution and laws, and not already so well understood as not to need republication, we desire much to be informed. If by the right of secession is only meant, that ultimate and inalienable right which every oppressed people have to redress by the sword the evils they suffer at the hand of Government, the Convention by republishing it, have done a very unnecessary and useless thing. The right of revolution is one of the primordial rights of man and the canon law of his foundation. You might as well attempt to deprive him of his skin, as this first liberty he received as a direct gift from Heaven. How can you deprive an oppressed people of the right of revolution—the right to rise upon their oppressors? By law? They rise superior to the law, it is one of the things, often the very thing, they aim to destroy. You may deprive men of the power of revolution, but that is all. What need then for the Nashville or any other Convention to re affirm this right, so founded in the nature of things and our constitution, that you cannot destroy it? It is idle to talk about "affirming" a right that nobody denies or give a right that tyrants may tremble at, but cannot take away.

The Richmond Enquirer thinks "the Convention will do well to affirm the right of secession—a conservative principle of our confederacy, which cannot properly be denied, and which can alone save us from consolidated tyranny." When we first cursorily read this sentence, continuing our train of thought, we still understood secession as meaning no more and no less than revolution, and proposed that phrase because of the peculiar texture of our institutions, and the manner in which they are composed. Revolution is where radical changes are brought about in their government by a people, generally with violence,—and secession, as we understand it, is where the same result is attained by the action of States united for the accomplishment of general objects. The difference between the two, then, is only in *mode*, and not in the conclusion to which they arrive, and the results which they reach.

But the Enquirer speaks of it as a "conservative principle of our Confederacy."—This again puts us in the dark, and introduces confusion where we thought no confusion existed. If it is only meant that it is a principle in the shape of a *dernier resort*, with which every people, whether living in separate or consolidated communities, are armed by Heaven,—the darkness disappears and the dificulties vanish. But if it is meant that it is a principle lying *within* our Confederacy, and which may be exercised in accordance with the great Charter that holds it together, we must be allowed to express our surprise and say that we are not able to comprehend the proposition. To secede is to withdraw from the Union, the necessary effect of which would be to break up the government and create a revolution.

But, then, if this is all that is meant of secession, why is it necessary to affirm it?—We presume then that something more is meant than the broad bold right of revolution; for as wise would it be to endow the great Mississippi with the right to roll its floods into the Ocean. Is it supposed that the right in any of the States to secede is a right found in the Constitution that binds them together, and that it contains the seeds of its destruction or the period of its own life? If so it stands alone in the history of governments. No government is ever so suicidal as to provide for its own demolition. Upon the face of every Constitution is found the principle of perpetuity, and this is eminently true of our own. It was framed for centuries, and when it received the signature of Washington, men thought it was the seal of immortality.—*Richmond Whig.*

MR. FILLMORE.—A Washington correspondent speaks of the arrival of members and others, and of the first reception day of the President, which took place on the 19th. Of Mrs. Fillmore he writes:

Mrs. Fillmore being a citizen of New York, I will give my impressions of her, as presiding lady at the White House. Her manner of receiving visitors is, in my opinion, just what the wife of a republican President should be, courteous and kind, without assuming any airs of superiority. Miss Fillmore sustained her mother admirably.—Mrs. Fillmore, after saluting her visitors as they approached her, presented them to her daughter by her side, who, with a slight blush, which was very becoming to her youthfulness, reoeived their salutations without anything like confusion or embarrassment.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATE,

ON THE BILL

To Repeal the Act of Incorporation

OF THE

N. C. R. R. COMPANY.

[CONTINUED.]

REMARKS OF MR. EATON,

OF WARREN.

I cannot for a moment suppose that the House of Commons can entertain any serious doubts upon the question now under consideration. The bill introduced by the gentleman from Wayne proposes a repeal of the charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company. I am very decidedly opposed to any such measure and am very clearly of the opinion that we have no right whatever to adopt it. The public faith of the State has been pledged to the stockholders of this Company, that they shall hold and enjoy the rights and privileges conferred upon them in the Act of the last session. A repeal of the Act of incorporation by the present General Assembly would be in my judgment a clear, plain and palpable violation of the honor of North Carolina and her plighted faith. It would also be in direct and manifest conflict with the Constitution of the United States which we have all sworn to support. The 10th Section of the Federal Constitution prohibits the States from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." A charter is a contract between the State and the individuals who may subscribe for stock in the Company and the State has no more constitutional right to annul and set aside such an engagement, than she would have to violate any other contract or agreement whatever. If a Judicial exposition were necessary upon this subject to enlighten our minds as to the true meaning of the 10th Section of the Constitution of the U. States, such an exposition may be easily obtained by any gentleman who may wish for light upon the subject. It has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that a State has no power to repeal a charter.* I had supposed that in our own State, the sentiment was almost universal that charters and contracts of every kind are sacred and inviolable, and that this Assembly is prohibited from touching them with an unfriendly hand, and such I now believe to be the opinion of the bar of North Carolina, with scarcely a single exception so far as I am acquainted with it. If however we had the authority to violate the public engagements, if the fundamental law of the land had not covered them with the shield of its protection, we ought not to desire from moral considerations and a sense of justice and right to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts of any kind. I hold myself bound in honor to fulfil my private contracts, to the best of my ability, and in my opinion my personal honor as well as my representative duty require of me while a member of this House to endeavor with equal fidelity by my votes to secure a faithful and punctilious fulfilment of all State contracts, debts and liabilities. I was not a member of the Legislature when the Act was passed now proposed to be repealed. If I had been, I should have voted for it. I am in favor of the North Carolina Rail Road and have been since the scheme was first suggested. If, however, my sentiments had been adverse to the measure in the first instance, I should still be very decidedly opposed to a repeal. The subject of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably discussed during the canvass in my County last summer. Some of the people of Warren were violently opposed to it, and very deeply regretted the passage of the Act incorporating the Company and authorizing a subscription on the part of the State of two millions of dollars upon the terms specified in the charter, and they probably have not changed their sentiments upon the subject.—My opinion is that the majority is favorable to the North Carolina Rail Road among my constituents. There is certainly however a considerable portion of the citizens of Warren County opposed to it, and some of them probably as much so as any in the State. No one of the candidates advocated a repeal of the act of the last session, and if there is a man in my county who would give the least countenance to the movement made here against chartered and vested rights, I do not know him. If the gentleman from Wayne could succeed in taking the sense of the people at the polls upon this subject, as he expressed a wish to do, in my opinion he will scarcely find one solitary individual in the County of Warren ready to trample upon the constitution of the country and the public faith by a repeal of this Rail Road Charter. We have been told that the Company has not complied with the terms of the act. If it were conceded that it had not, the admission could furnish the advocates of repeal with no justification or apology for their course, because the time allowed to the Company for that purpose has not yet transpired. If the Company does not comply with the terms of the act, so as to entitle itself to the benefit of the State's subscription, the treasurer will not deliver to the Company the State bonds and there can be no danger. Whenever an application is made for the State bonds, whether the Company is entitled to have them issued, or not, will be a matter of judicial and not legislative decision. It will be for the judiciary to interpret the law, and to declare what may be the rights of the parties according to its true intent and meaning.

*The case referred to is that of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton 5 18.

REMAAKS OF MR. BARNES,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

MR. SPEAKER: It is exeeedingly fashionable in our country, and has become so in this House, for gentlemen to "*define* their position." Upon this occasion, I feel it due to myself and those whom I represent, that the vote which I am about to give, should be accompanied with an explanation.

I hold it to be sound doctrine, that the representative should reflect the will of his constituents when that will is known. If, therefore, the proposition was to grant an original charter to this company, I should most unhesitatingly vote against it; however strongly as an individual I might desire its establishment, and however well I might be convinced of its expediency; in doing so I should be acting as a faithful agent reflecting the wishes of those whose mouth-peice I am upon this floor. The views of my constituents upon this subject, are known to me. They regarded this expenditure of the public money as extravagant, as hazarding too much in an experiment of doubtful success.—They are not as some suppose opposed to all works of improvement, neither have they sent representatives here holding these extreme opinions. My colleague upon this floor and myself, avowed the doctrine that we were in favor of a "judicious system" of Internal Improvement, and avowing that doctrine, we were honored with a seat in this body.

I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that I represent an enlightened people who do not desire me to commit an act of moral turpitude, one which I cannot justify to my own conscience now, and to my God hereafter.

The Bill under consideration proposes to do an act, which, in my opinion, is unconstitutional. It proposes to repeal a charter, to violate an agreement entered into by the sovereign State of North Carolina with her own citizens.

The first official act done by each of us in this Hall was to subscribe a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The first clause of the tenth section of the first article of that instrument declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."—This Bill proposes in my judgment to do what that Constitution forbids—what the good faith of the State forbids—what cannot be done without tarnishing the fair fame of our *good old mother*. I shall therefore vote to reject the Bill upen its first reading, for we have no right to permit an unconstitutional Bill to be treated with that common courtesy extended to other measures involving questions of mere expediency.

The gentleman from Martin has, in my opinion, fallen into a fatal error upon this subject. If I understood him correctly, he asserts the power of this Legislature to withhold the State's subscription if there has been any fraud on the part of the stockholders; that the State, being a mere partner, has the right to withhold from the partnership. This doctrine I hold to be erroneous. The State, under such circumstances, would have a *remedy*, but it would be a judicial one. If the stockholders have or shall hereafter violate their charter, the proper State officers will, by a writ of *quo warranto*, require the Company to announce and show cause why their charter shall not be forfeited; and upon sufficient evidence the Courts will declare that the franchise has been forfeited. Otherwise, the State through its Legislature would be the trier of a fact in a suit to which it was itself a party.

I say again, Mr. Speaker, I cannot consent to do an act which will do violence to my own conscience and dishonor the home of my affections.

NOTE:—In the case of Fletcher vs. Peck 6th Cranch Reports, page 87. The doctrine is there distinctly held that a party to a contract cannot pronounce its own deed invalid, although that party be a sovereign State; a grant is a contract executed.

REMARKS OF MR. CALDWELL,

OF GUILFORD.

MR. SPEAKER: I deeply regretted to hear the gentleman from Wayne say that he had no other motive for introducing the Bill that has just been read in our hearing, than to make a party test and to see if gentlemen, when they were found to speak out, would have the nerve to stand up and record their votes as they have heretofore done.—I say I regret, deeply regret that the gentleman should have thought it his duty to pursue the course he has pursued this morning. This is no party question. It is one too big with importance to the people of North Carolina, to be made a party question—aye, sir, it lies too near *my* heart, to your's and my honorable friend's over the way, to be forced or tortured into a question of party. It is one of life or death to the people of North Carolina, and as such, should, and I trust will, rally to its support the high minded and honorable men of both political parties. This question, I repeat, cannot be made to take the turn that the gentlemen from Wayne wish to give it. Both parties aided in passing the Charter, and have since harmoniously toiled together in obtaining subscriptions and securing this great State work. And now that there is an effort being made to destroy *it*, and give the question of Internal Improvement in the State a party bearing, I trust in God we will all come up with a fixed determination to unite our voices as one man, in frowning down this unconstitutional attempt to make the subject a party question. It should be done—and now that we have a fair opportunity, I hope that it *will* be done! Let us but do it, gentlemen, and North Carolina will soon be great and her people united, prosperous and happy, from one extreme of the State to the other. Who can refuse to act in such a way as to encourage these great results for our beloved old State? Not one, I trust!

REMARKS OF MR. WINSTON,

OF BERTIE.

MR. SPEAKER: As my vote with others is to go on the record on this question, I desire to say a few words before voting.

When this Central Rail Road Bill passed the last Legislature, it struck me among others with surprise. Had I been a member of that session, all my feeble energies would have been directed against it. Were the Bill now introduced I would do all I could against it. It was passed as the offspring of neither political party. Neither party would have dared alone to take that responsibility. I look upon it as the offspring produced by the unfortunate union of both parties. I look upon it as the most suicidal and disastrous step in the history of North Carolina Legislation.

But, sir, the faith of the State stands pledged on this matter. The constitution which we have sworn to support will be clearly and distinctly violated if we now, against the wish of the stockholders, repeal this charter. The gentleman from Martin seems to think that because the Bill passed two years ago by a majority less than one half of the whole number of the members of the Legislature, therefore it is not to be regarded as to all intents and purposes, the law of the land. No position could be more erroneous. It is as much the law and the faith of the State, stands as much pledged as if every member of the last General Assembly had voted for it. Again the gentleman from Martin says that we have a right to repeal this Act, because the stockholders have not complied with their charter. Sir, we have no right now to raise this question. The act gives the stockholders three years to comply, and but two years have elapsed since its passage. We know that plans have been laid—operations to some extent commenced—changes wrought along the line of this road. We know that the charter has been accepted, and the first payment made. The matter then is settled.

In conclusion, let me say, then, that my course is settled. Always endeavoring to act with good faith privately, I bring into my public acts the same principle. I look upon the faith, the honor, the good name of this State, as worth more than two or twenty, or two hundred millions of dollars. Sir, as an humble citizen of North Carolina, let me say, as her citizens have always heretofore said, and would say again, were they here assembled,

"Ne'er shall base dishonor blur our name."

Therefore, though I denounce with all the language of condemnation which I possess, the Central Rail Road Bill, yet I cannot, I dare not, assist in dishonoring my State.

REMARKS OF MR. POPE,

OF HALIFAX.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not rise for the purpose of discussing the constitutional question now before the House, but being called upon to vote upon the bill now upon the table, it is a duty that I owe to myself, to define my position and give some of the reasons that will govern my vote. The position that I occupy before this House and my constituents, requires that I should be heard, in order that I may not be misrepresented. Sir, it is well known among my constituents, that I was opposed to the passage of the Central Rail Road Bill, at the last session of our Legislature, and I now say that my opinions have undergone no change.—Upon this question mainly, I defeated my opponents in the county I have the honor to represent; but I did not come here to invade the sacredness of that constitution that I have sworn to support; I believe that the bill is calculated to impair the obligations of contract. Sir, I came from the town of Halifax, where the original constitution of our State was formed, and I would not cast a vote that is calculated to impair its purity, lest the ghosts of those venerated patriots who framed it might rebuke me when I return. Therefore, I shall cast my vote in favor of the rejection of the bill, believing at the same time, that my constituents will sustain me in adhering to my constitutional obligations. Yet I wish to be distinctly understood, that if this question should be presented to this House in a proper form, I shall be found sustaining not only the will and wishes of my constituents, but what I believe to be the wishes of a large majority of the freemen of North Carolina.

MR. GILMER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved That the people of North Carolina cherish a deep attachment, and feel a loyal devotion to the Union of the States, and in the opinion of this General Assembly will never give their consent to a dissolution of that Union, except in a case of extreme necessity, which has not yet occurred, and which our hopes and wishes for our Country forbid us to think will occur.

Resolved. That in the series of measures adopted by the Congress of the United States at their last session for the settlement of the agitation growing out of the institution of slavery, the General Assembly recognise a compromise and adjustment of questions difficult and alarming in their character and tendency and as such, these measures have, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the approval, and will command the hearty support, of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That while the people of this State approve and will sustain as a whole, this series of measures, yielding objections, which they may have to any particular of the series, they have a right to expect and do expect, and will insist upon, a like support of the whole, and like yielding of objections to any particular measure in those portions of the Union in which that is esteemed objectionable, which by the people of North Carolina is regarded as important and valuable; and while North Carolina thus discharges from patriotic love of the Union and the Constitution, and a solemn conviction of the inestimable value to the whole country, and to the world, of our Constitutional Union her whole duty in the premises, she confides in the same patriotic and just sentiments, influencing the great body of the American people for a like performance of their whole duty in every State and portion of the Union.

Resolved, That the act passed at the last session of Congress, commonly called the fugitive slave law, is in exact accordance with the Constitution, just and fair in each and all its provisions, and entirely consistent with the usages of law in other cases of a like kind, and therefore is liable to no objection, which does not lie against the Constitution itself. That to repeal it, or materially alter its provisions, would be an act of injustice and bad faith, well calculated to alarm the whole of the slave-holding States, to destroy their confidence in the honesty and fair purposes of the people of the States concurring in such repeal or alteration, and produce such alienation and distrust as would render the further maintenance of the Union, very difficult, if not utterly impossible.

Resolved, That the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, in the free States, is necessary to the preservation of the Union, is a plain duty binding on the Government and the people of the United States, demanded by every consideration of justice and fair dealing, and cannot be denied or evaded without a manifest violation of a fundamental condition of our *Constitutional* Union, unworthy the American character, and not to be patiently borne by American freemen. But confiding in the justice and patriotism of the great body of the people of the free States, this General Assembly will not anticipate so sad and unwelcome an event as the repeal, essential modification or non-execution of this law, and therefore decline *now* to declare what measures should or would be taken in that event by the people of North Carolina, such a declaration being easily interpreted into a premature menace upon a contingency, which may never happen, and likely to aid in producing the very state of things which all good and patriotic men sincerely desire to prevent.

Resolved, That in any event which may happen this General Assembly does not doubt that the people of North Carolina will be found prepared to adopt with coolness and wisdom, and maintain with steady firmness and perseverance such measures as the emergency may require; first to mantain their rights and honor in the Union by Constitutional means; and secondly, when such a cause shall be demanded by stern necessity and only then, to ensure the preservation of those rights and that honor out of the Union by such means *beyond the constitution*, as the necessity of the case may require, their wisdom may devise and their strength enable to render effectual

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to Governors of the other States of the Union and our Senators and Representatives, with a request that they be laid before Congress, and the Legislatures of the several States.

DAILY REGISTER.

Friday Morning, Nov. 29th.

☞ We continue, to-day, our sketch of Tuesday's discussion. The space which it occupies, and the length of yesterday's Legislative proceedings, preclude all Editorial matter.

☞ That "TURTLE SOUP" that found its way to our sanctum, at Lunch hour, yesterday, was hard to beat. It was indeed an acceptable evidence of JOHN KANE'S *soup erior* culinary skill.

MANTEO PAPER MILLS.

We are pleased to be able to state, that the enterprising proprietors of the above Mills, in this vicinity, are doing an amount of business that far exceeds the most sanguine calculations they had formed. Perhaps the most *acceptable* compliment to the superior quality of their paper, that they have yet received, was an order which came to hand, a few days since from one of the most numerously supported journals in Georgia, for a bill of paper amounting to some $2500.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28th.

Mr. Joyner submitted a series of Resolutions, expressing the attachment of the people of North Carolina to the Union, approving the Compromise acts recently passed by Congress, affirming the natural right of every people to throw off allegiance to an oppressive Government, and declaring that the people of the South, in the event of continued aggression on the part of the North, may be driven to this alternative. [These resolutions shall appear to morrow.]

Mr. Caldwell, a Bill to improve the public roads of the State. Read and passed the first time, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Received a message from the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Select Committee of 3 on the part of each House, to designate the time, and manner of counting the votes cast for Governor at the late August election. Concurred in.

Mr. Washington, from Committee to superintend election of Solicitor for the 2nd Judicial Circuit, reported that Mr. Stevenson had received 89 Votes; Mr. Hawks 73; Mr. Rodman 1; Dorch 1.

Mr. Sessoms introduced a Bill to incorporate the Murfreesboro' Joint Stock Building Company. Read, passed first time and referred to Committee on Corporations

Mr. Kelly introduced a Bill for the more speedy and certain administration of Justice. Read first time, passed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill entitled "A Bill to make real estate assets," reported the same and recommended it be rejected. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company.—Read first time and passed. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to repeal an act to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts of Rutherford and Cleveland. Read first time, passed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lillington, a bill to incorporate Fulton Lodge, No. 99, in the Town of Salisbury.

The Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company passed its 2nd reading.

Received a message from the House, proposing to raise a joint Select Committee on military affairs to consist of 9 on the part of the House and 5 on the part of the Senate. Concurred in.

Mr. Shepard, a bill to amend an act passed at the Session of 1833–'4, entitled "An Act to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina.—Referred to Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28th, 1850.

The House journals being read, on motion of Mr. Hayes, the Bill for the incorporation of the town of Murphy, in the County of Cherokee, was put upon its second reading and passed.

Mr. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred a bill concerning Stills, reported the same back with a recommendation to reject, and the bill being put upon its second reading, was rejected.

Also reported back the bill concerning Overseers and Public Roads, with a recommendation to reject. Upon which quite an animated discussion arose, which was continued beyond a length which the importance of the bill might seem to have merited. Mr. Dargan thought compensation of overseers too little and as the laborer was worthy of his hire would vote for the bill.—Mr. Avery was opposed to the bill, not that he thought that a compensation was not due, but

that the idea was a defective one
favor of a measure by which a
sioner of roads might be appointe
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Mr Martin moved the indefini
of the subject, which was carried
Mr. Wilson moved to send a
Senate proposing to raise a joint s
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The Chairman from the Com
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Mr. Pigott introduced a bill t
an act of the Session of 1846–'7,
increase the Revenue of the
Adams, a bill concerning the Just
ty Court of Gu ilford. Referred.
Mr. Walton then presented the
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mittee on Slavery.
1 *Resolved*, That the state of N
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to the Union which has ever charac
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2 *Resolved* That while she thus
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direct or indirect to the execution
accordance with the same.
3 *Resolved*, That the Governor
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second Resolution.
4 *Resolved*, That the Governo
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Mr. Steele introduced a resolu
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Adopted.
Mr. Scott, a resolution that th
Judiciary be instructed to enqui
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administrators.
Mr. Hill, of New Hanover,
the Secretary of State be requir
copies of the muster roll of th
Volunteers for the year 1812—
posited with the Clerk of the
each County in the State. Mr.
objects of his resolution, briefly
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motion the resolution was laid on
Mr. Mizell introduced a series o
were ordered to be presented:—
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Mr. Barnes moved that the bill
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the committee on education. A
Mr. Bregden, from the committe
was referred the report authori
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the late Sheriff of the County of
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19th chapter of the act of 1848
Mr. Dunlap introduced a bill
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The resolution in favor of th
was put on its third reading and
Mr. Brogden a bill to extend
Clerks of the Courts of Pleas an
Referred,
On motion of Mr. Wilson, th

FOR

MR. EDITOR: I beg leave thro
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and patriotic course taken by Mr
of Commons, in moving the reject
Bill to repeal the Charter of the
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facts, that there was a Representa
and almost an overwhelming vo
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interest in the Central Road, but
cern in the honor of the State, a
my hand and heart to those who
honor, whether they be Whigs or
forg party in all consultations f
common mother. I am a plain
right out. Excuse me for it.

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and their strength enable to

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these resolutions to Governors
the Union and our Senators
with a request that they be laid
the Legislatures of the several

REGISTER.

AILY ISSUE.

orning, Nov. 29th.

, to-day, our sketch of Tues-
The space which it occupies,
esterday's Legislative proceed-
Editorial matter.

LE SOUP" that found its way
Lunch hour, yesterday, was
s indeed an acceptable evidence
up erior culinary skill.

O PAPER MILLS.

be able to state, that the enter-
the above Mills, in this vicinity,
of business that far exceeds the
lations they had formed. Per-
table compliment to the superior
r, that they have yet received,
came to hand, a few days since
mmerously supported journals
ll of paper amounting to some

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28th.

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passed by Congress, affirming
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his alternative. [These resolu-
to morrow.]

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House, to designate the time,
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ill to amend an act passed at
3-'4, entitled "An Act to es-
he State of North Carolina.—
ttee on Corporations.
. Drake, the Senate adjourned
o'clock.

OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28th, 1850.

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pensation was not due, but

that the idea was a defective one, and he was in favor of a measure by which a general commissioner of roads might be appointed for each County. Mr. Taylor opposed the bill, on the ground of an increased taxation without an equivalent.

Mr Martin moved the indefinite postponement of the subject, which was carried.

Mr. Wilson moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select Committee of three on the part of each House to designate time and manner of comparing and counting the votes cast for Governor in the late August election. Agreed to.

The Chairman from the Committee to superintend the election of Solicitor for the second Judicial District, reported the election of Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Pigott introduced a bill to repeal, in part, an act of the Session of 1846-'7, entitled an act to increase the Revenue of the State; and Mr. Adams, a bill concerning the Justices of the County Court of Guilford. Referred.

Mr. Walton then presented the following Resolutions, which were read and referred to the Committee on Slavery.

1 *Resolvad*, That the state of North Carolina moved by conservative principles and ardent devotion to the Union which has ever characterized her, acquiesced in the adjustment made by Congress, commonly known as the Compromise Act.

2 *Resolved* That while she thus acquiesces she at the same time does most *solemnly declare* that in the event the law for the recovery of Fugitive Slaves be unheeded by the non-slaveholding States, or repealed or modified by Congress, North Carolina will adopt the most stringent and violent measures compatible with the Constitution of the Federal Government and her own reserved rights as one of the Sovereign States, with a view to coerce the *maddened, misguided, and fanatical* population of the Northern States, into a just appreciation of the rights guaranteed to the Southern States under the federal compact, and to the withdrawal of all opposition either direct or indirect to the execution of the laws made in accordance with the same.

3 *Resolved*, That the Governor be and is hereby required to convene the Legislature whenever in his opinon the contingency happens, designated in the second Resolution.

4 *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union with a request to lay them before their respective Legislatures.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill concerning the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the bill to abolish public executions, reported the same with a recommendation to reject, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, was put on its third reading, and the recommendation to reject was adopted.

And Mr. Saunders, from the same Committee, to which was referred the bill concerning manslaughter by slaves, reported the same with recommendation to reject; which was concurred in by the House.

Moved, that the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending an act of 1848-9, chartering the Turnpike Co. from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, by making Asheville the terminus of said road instead of Salisbury; which was referred.

Mr. Tripp introduced a bill to prevent free negroes from owning and carrying fire arms. Referred.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill to give the election of masters in equity to the people; and on his motion, it was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Steele introduced a resolution, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the law exempting men of the age of 35 years from military duty. Adopted.

Mr. Scott, a resolution that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the law respecting executors and administrators.

Mr. Hill, of New Hanover, a resolution, that the Secretary of State be required to publish 100 copies of the muster roll of the North Carolina Volunteers for the year 1812—a copy to be deposited with the Clerk of the Superior Court of each County in the State. Mr. Hill explained the objects of his resolution, briefly illustrating the patriotism of our citizens as contrasted with the covert hostility of the New England States, during the last war with England. Mr. Saunders suggested the propriety as well as necessity of making some provision for the expense of printing &c., and on his motion the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Mizell introduced a series of resolutions which were ordered to be presented:——— and which will appear in our next.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill in favor of Chowan Female Institution be taken up and referred to the committee on education. Adopted.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on claims to which was referred the report authorizing the Sheriff of Rutherford to collect certain School monies held by the late Sheriff of the County of Polk, reported as a substitute, a bill to amend the 14th Section of the 19th chapter of the act of 1848-'9.

Mr. Dunlap introduced a bill to incorporate Cedar Hill division, No. 16, of the Sons of Temperance in the County of Anson.

The resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Wilkes was put on its third reading and passed.

Mr. Brogden a bill to extend the powers of the Clerks of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Referred,

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House adjourned.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR: I beg leave through your paper to express my admiration for the prompt, honorable and patriotic course taken by *Mr. Steele* in the House of Commons, in moving the rejection of Mr. Sherard's Bill to repeal the Charter of the Central Rail Road—in other words, to tarnish the honor of the State, and violate the Constitution of the United States. It was a source of high pleasure to every true North Carolinian present, and will be to those who may learn the facts, that there was a Representative prompt to move, and almost an overwhelming vote, as ready to complete, the massacre of a proposition to degrade the State by a violation of its plighted faith! I have no interest in the Central Road, but I feel a deep concern in the honor of the State, and I shall ever give my hand and heart to those who will stand by that honor, whether they be Whigs or Democrats. Let us forget party in all consultations for the good of our common mother. I am a plain man, and I speak right out. Excuse me for it. A SPECTATOR.

THE BORDER SOUTHERN STATES.

It is an acknowledged fact that the Southern Border States, which suffer almost exclusively from the principal practical grievance of which she complains, the loss of her slave property, are the most devoted of all the States to the preservation of the Union, and that it is in those States which suffer least, such as South Carolina, Georgia, &c., that the most extravagant advocates of secession are found. Now, it seems to us that, if the Border States are satisfied that under the recent legislation of Congress their principal grievance will be remedied, the "Cotton States," which are comparatively slight sufferers in this respect, may well afford to be content. It does not become them to lead off in a matter which affects almost exclusively the rights and the honor of the Border States, which States feel themselves quite competent to the guardianship of their own interests. In the event of a civil war, the border Southern States must bear the brunt of the conflict, while those communities which are so fiercely sounding the war tocsin will be safe in their property and firesides. The States which must bear the weight of the conflict, should be at least permitted to judge whether the grievances under which they suffer are cause for civil war. But, though the "Cotton States" will not suffer from invasion, and while we doubt not the willingness of their sons to encounter any foe upon the battle-field, they should recollect that there are other consequences of dissolution more calamitous than invasion. They should bear in mind that a civil war would drain the South of its treasures and force it into the odious system of direct taxation. They should remember that the insecurity of slave property upon the borders of a hostile nation will inevitably drive the slaves further South, and pave the way for Virginia Maryland and Kentucky to become free States, thus introducing another element of discord in the new confederacy, and preparing the way for a new dissolution. We firmly believe that the ultimate result of a dissolution of the Union would be the forcing slavery into some of the South Atlantic States, where it would soon exhaust the lands, and compel the proprietors in self-defence to abolish the institution. Let us maintain our rights in the Union, and not leave until it becomes evident that the amputation of the diseased limb is the only chance for life.

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 29th, 1850. 4t 96

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

☞ Star and Standard copy.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly, now in Session, to incorporate a Saving's Bank, to be located in the town of Jackson, Northampton County.

Nov. 26th, 1850. 96 4w

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850 66

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels,

Hammers, Curry Combs, Knives and Pocket and Pen Knives.

One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.

Balance Handled Carvers and Forks and Steels.

Brass and Fancy Cast And irons.

Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.

Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains

Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6. 8. 9 and 10.

Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.

Superior English Mustard, sup, carb soda, clove mace, Nutmegs.

Spanish Indigo, copperas, fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.

Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, sLoe thread and Bed Cords.

Prime green and black Tea.

Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel.

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1850. 88

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE.

JUST to hand a good assortment,

WM. PECK & SON.

Raleigh, Sept 12, 1850. 4w 74

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(Reported for the Daily Register.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28th.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax, late last night. Cotton had declined an eighth to a quarter; but after the arrival of the Niagara, rallied again to the prices of the preceding week. Sales of the week 32,000 bales. Fair Mobile 7¾; Fair upland 7⅝; Orleans 8. Tobacco firm and advancing.

From France, the papers mention that Louis Napoleon disclaims all ambition to prolong the term of his Presidency.

This being thanksgiving day at the North, all business is suspended. C.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)

MACON, GA., Nov. 28.

Fifty-three Counties in the State have been heard from, and the Union majority, thus far, is nearly 14,000!

The Disunionists have carried only six Counties, and elected, as yet, only Fourteen Delegates!

Union House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

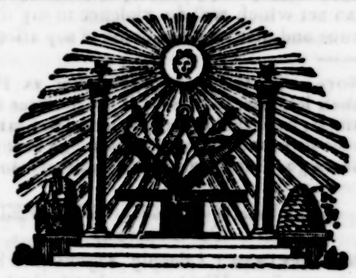
The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford. He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HALL.

Raleigh, Sept. 27th, 1850. 78 ts.



Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

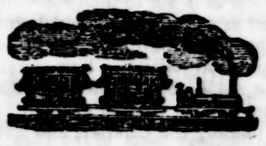
THIS Masonic Body will convene in this City, on Monday evening, the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *Dispensations*, will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,

Grand Secretary

Raleigh, Sept. 26th 1850. tm 7-



NEW STORE.

EVANS & WILLIAMS

WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esqr., where they will keep constantly on hand a full Supply of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.

And indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of the Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich lustre,
Chameleon Turks, Silk and Poplines,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, Figured and Black Alpacas,
Velvet Neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Collars and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbons and Velvet Trimmings,
Scolloped Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs and Kid Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Calicoes, a large lot,
French Clothes, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Beaver-Cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and White Flannel, Linseys and plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and Bed Blankets,
Brown and Bleached Domestic, Bed Ticking,
Table Clothes and Dinpers,
Ladies' Cotton, Merino, and Silk Hose,

ALSO.

Ladies fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
I Miles & Son's fine pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and Coarse Brogans,
A good assortment of Hats and Caps of every desciption,
Cuttlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, Trace Chains, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Loaf, Crush, Clarified and Brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The Subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good Bargains for Cash, or on short time, to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,

JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 74

FRESH ARRIVALS

SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves

Under the Telegraph Office,

Fayetteville street.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

FALL STYLE FOR 1850.

SOMETHING entirely new and decidedly elegant. Call and examine.

R. TUCKER & SON.

August 26th, 1850. 69

BRITTON & TODD

Sycamore Street, opposite Powell's Hotel, Petersburg, Va., OFFER FOR SALE,

80 hhds. St Croix, P Rico and N O sugars; 5 hhds. refined sugars
200 bags Rio, Laguyria, and Java coffee
40 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugars
25 tons Swedes, American and English iron
30 bales horse shoes
150 bales Gunny, Dundee and German bagging
100 coils bale rope
150 boxes sperm, adamantine and tallow candles
50 boxes soap
10 boxes very superior family soap
150 barrels old rye double and single rectified whiskey
21 barrels grape brandy
5 ½ pipes Cog. brandy, part very fine,
2 hhds. rum
20 pipes and 1-4 pipes Port, Mad. and Sherry wine
100 bags shot, assorted,
760 kegs nails, Cumberland and Rapid falls,
300 sides sole leather
150 reams wrapping paper
80 reams letter and cap paper
25 hhds. and bbls. molasses
100 boxes window glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12

Horse collars, saddles, bridles, bed cords, lines, pepper, ginger, spice, mace, starch, chocolate, water buckets, cotton cards, band iron, hoop iron, castings, cotton yarns, wagon whips, &c. &c. &c. All of the above goods will be sold at the lowest rates.

BRITTON & TODD.

August 21, 1850. 68 3m

Female Classical Institute,

HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. KARL W. PETERSILLA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILLA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of 5 months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting. Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of 5 months,	$50
Tuition in the Cassical Department.	20
Do in the English Department,	15
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20
Drawing and Painting,	10
Painting in Oil Colours,	15
French,	10

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

☞ The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal*

Raleigh, Nov. 8th 1850. 2m 91

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

At No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimer,
Fancy Cassimeres—a good assortment,
Good and Common Vesting, Black Satin Vesting
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass,
Bed Blankets, various sizes and qualities,
White and Black Cotton Wadding,
Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and ½ Hose.

For sale low, by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 28th, 1850. 87

1851.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR.

1851.

THIS Day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

NEW NOVEL.

ADELAIDE LINDSAY, by the author of Lettice Arnold. Price 25 cents.

AT TURNER'S.

Oct. 25th, 1850. 86

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.

L. B. WALKER.

November 15th, 1850. 92

SECOND SUPPLY OF

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at

E. L. HARDING & CO'.

Pine Apple and Gosben Cheese, just received by

R TUCKER & SON.

October 21, 1850. 85

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

HAVE just received the most splendid stock of rich and handsome Goods, in their line, ever offered for Sale in the City of Raleigh.—The elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The Patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs, by which they are embellished, are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the highest perfection of Art and Skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A: No. I., among the attractions of the City of Raleigh, during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Vest, Fob and Guard chains,
Ladies' Watch chains, new style,
Seals, Keys and chains,
Earrings, Breastpins and Finger Rings,
Diamond Breastpins and Rings,
Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Necklaces,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens,
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Gold and Silver Thimbles and Silver Combs,
Gold and Silver Buckles and Slides,
Coral assorted—Shell and Silver Card cases,
Clocks, warranted good Time-pieces,
Silver, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Salt and Cream Spoons,
Silver and plated Butter Knives,
Steel chains and Keys and Music Boxes,
Steel worked Bags, Tassells, Rings and Beads,
A large collection of Fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the Toilet and Fancy Boxes,
Full Setts fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, Candlesticks, Baskets,
Waiters and Fruit Stands—new style,
Brittania ware and Flower Vases,
Pocket Books and Silk Purses,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes,
Pistols. Table Cutlery and Guitar strings.

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

Nov. 19th, 1860. 93—

"WHOEVER DARE THESE 'BOOTS' DISPLACE,
MUST MEET BOMBASTES, FACE TO FACE."

Alfred Mitchell, *alias* "BOOTS," for short, and by way of dignity, respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has recently fitted up his Establishment, in the best style, and is now thoroughly prepared to carry on his business as BARBER, just "as it used to was," with the exception that he thinks he has improved by practice both in skill and manners.

The Members of the approaching Legislature, and my old customers especially, of that body, will always find me ready to shave, and trim hair, in the quickest, easiest, and most fashionable manner; and if any should prefer the old fashoin, "Boots" will be entirely agreeable, and conform to the tastes and wishes of his customers.

On application, Ladies and Gentlemen can have their Hair curled most elegantly, according to the prevailing fashions.

No reference is made to particular gentlemen—my qualifications must be judged of by the community which I have served in my line of business, for a number of years.

Hair will also be cleared of dandruff, and if requested, dyed any coler, to suit the costomers.

My establishment is on Fayetteville Street, within two doors of Yarbrough's New Hotel.

ALFRED MITCHELL,
Hair Dresser and Barber.

Raleigh, Oct ober 2, 1850. 80

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to

Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,
THE

Southern Home Manufactory.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South—This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, opposite the Post office.

The Preprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

WANTED, immediately, two first-rate Coatmakers, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 3

Heartt & Litchford

DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.
E. L. HARDING & CO.

PRESERVED GINGER, just received by
L. B. WALKER.

The "Bug" also at Home again.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said Cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by himself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my 'artistic skill, in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs.* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our goods. Who is there in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and 'Bug' Oliver, Why 'their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits.'

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but we are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any house in this State or out of it. There is no establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantage over us. We buy where every body else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our clothing is equal to any offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being Judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern Cities, and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made

Our stock embracing Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from 6 to $20 and upwards. Cloaks, full circle, $18 upwards. Frock, dress, and Sack COATS from 7to$12 and upwards PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8. VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1,25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call before you purchase, at
OLIVER & PROCTER'S.
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 8th, 1850. 90

L. B. WALKER.

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.

November 15th, 1850. 92

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.

Petersburg July 20 58 1y

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

O. L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

UNION HOTEL.
San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.

San Francisco, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to pass an act, to emancipate JAMES LANGFORD, of the County of Northampton.

Sept. 9th, 1850. 73 6w

Notice.

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, No 10, Royal Arch Masons.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th 1850. 1m 83

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO

Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

V. B. PALMER, the American News paper Agent, is Agent for this paper and authorized to take ADVERTISEMENTS, and SUBSCRIBERS at the same rates as required by us.—His offices are at

PHILADELPHIA, N. W. cor. Third and Chesnut sts
New York, Tribune Building.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS
RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River. MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tf

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the atttention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
{6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs. Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. tf 74

Standard copy.

Upholsterer and Mattress Maker,

In my Employ, Raleigh N. C.

Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c., manufactured in every style to order, and at the shortest notice.

BED MATTRESSES

of all kinds, including the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattress, which will be found a perfect luxury in Winter or Summer.

N. B. Mattress Manufactory is in rear of my Barber Shop. All orders thankfully received and attended to with promptness and despatch.

The workmen hitherto employed by J Henry Harriss, Mattress Maker, in this City, are at present under my control, and are warranted and recommended to be excellent workmen.

ALFRED MITCHELL.

Raleigh, August 22nd, 1850. 68

Received to day by Express,

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

Burning Fluid and Lamps.

A good supply in Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 21st 1850. 94

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost—only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,
And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 4tt

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 50 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. To Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Purchasers of Books South of
BALTIMORE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully represent to Clergymen, Librarians, and all others in want of books in any department of Literature whether published in Europe or the United States, the advantages offered for obtaining them through his agency.

The publication of the leading houses of this country are generally found upon his shelves, and invariably supplied at the publishers' lowest cash prices, whether for the single copy or by the quantity.

Importation of Books to Order
FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Books imported to order, by steamer or packet, with the greatest possible despatch and for the lowest rates.

To enable our customers to calculate correctly the costs of their orders before sending them, we have adopted the following low scale of prices:—

From England, new Books at 27 cents, old Books at 32 cents per shilling.

From France, new Books at 25 cents, old Books at 50 cents per franc.

From Germany, New Books at 87 cents, old books at $1 per thaler.

From Belgium, new Books at 20 cents, old Books at 30 cents per franc.

These rates are by Packet; when ordered by Steamer, an advance is charged.

☞ Books imported upon these rates to be paid for upon delivery—otherwise an advance will be charged.

A collection of Catalogues of old and new books, to which additions are constantly being made, can always be consulted at my store.

We are also in the monthly receipt of parcels of Catalogues from the various second-hand book-dealers in London, with the prices affixed, which we distribute gratuitously to all who may wish them.

☞ American Publications always on sale, or supplied to Order, without any advance on Eastern prices. J. S. WATERS, 244 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27th, 1850. 4w 87

THE

VOL. LII. R

THE DAILY REG

SEATON GA
EDITOR AND PROPR

THE SEMI-WEEKLY RE
Is issued on Wednesdays and S
per annum in advance; $4 50 if n
six months; and $5 if not paid unt
of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGIS
Is issued every Wednesday at
within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIREC

RALEIGH POST O

MAIL ARRANGEM

Northern Mail—By Rail Roa
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.
Southern—Two-horse stage, d
m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-horse st
day, Wednesday and Saturday
closes Sunday, Wednesday and
Newbern—Four-horse stage, d
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., an
Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m
Tarborough—Two-horse stage
Wednesday and Friday at 10 p.
day, Wednesday and Saturday at
Pittsborough—Two-horse stage
and Thursday at 7 p. m., and
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse mail,
9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p.
Holly Springs—Horse Mail,
4 p. m., and closes Thursday at
Letters should be in the Office
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open every
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9
On Sunday, it will be open fro
and one hour directly after the
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH O
UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILD
FAYETTEVILLE
Open from 7 A. M. to 1
NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN

Rates	First 10 word
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and
munication in proportion to distan

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH C
Mutual Insurance C
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block, a
Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH C
Mutual Life Insurance
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—un
Hall.

BANK OF CAP
DISCOUNT DAY. T
Board Meets at 11
BANKING HOURS FR
W. H. JONES, Ca
F. C. HILL, Telle
Exchange, Baltimore, Philadel
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina n
the denomination of $5 and upw

BANK OF THE
CHECKERS OF T
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Tell
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10
DISCOUNT DAY, WE
Board of Directors meet
BANK RATES FOR SELLIN
Sight Checks on New York 1 p
" " " Philadelphia 1
" " " Baltimore 1
Notes of the South Carolina a
received.

MORE LAND FO

500 Acres of Valuable
miles South of Ra
etteville road, will be sold on a
well secured being all that is desi
ing to examine the land and pren
calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is

October 11, 1850.